

# Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

For the benefit of other  
persons, as well as all legal  
rights, and advertisements of real  
estate, or auction sales, sent in by  
them, must be paid for at the usual  
rate.  
Cards of acknowledgment, reli-  
gious notices, and notices of one in-  
sertion, 50 cents per square.  
Deaths, marriages and deaths, in-  
serted without charge; but all ad-  
ditional to the ordinary announce-  
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will be  
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge  
being less than 25 cents.  
No paper will be discontinued  
until arrears are paid, except at the  
option of the publishers.

Job Printing  
in its various branches, executed  
with despatch.  
P. A. PRATT & CO., WM. MESSER.

Number 5,255.

## Children's Corner.

For the Children's Corner,  
the following article was written for our young  
readers by a lady in New York City, who was  
herself once a child. It is a very  
pleasant story, and is designed to increase  
the happiness in this life, as well as to prepare  
the child for the life to come. It is a story  
of a little girl who was very kind and  
loving, and who was very much loved by  
all who knew her. It is a story of a little  
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### A CHAMBER OF DEATH.

Alfred was dying. I have been to see her, but  
she is so weak that she cannot be moved. I  
waited for her to be informed particularly respect-  
ing the child, for I have loved her ever since  
she was a baby. She is a very loving  
mother, and she is very much loved by all  
who know her. She is a very kind and  
loving mother, and she is very much loved  
by all who know her.

### THE LITTLE SWISS GIRL AND HER BIBLE.

In a Swiss family there was a little girl not  
yet a year old. Every Sunday, at break-  
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up her mind to do so. Her parents were very  
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by all who knew her.

### THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let valiant be the windy deep,  
Let soldiers praise their armor,  
But in my heart this I'll keep,  
The Independent Farmer:  
When first he rose, in robe of green,  
Unfolded his crimson lining,  
And round the cottage porch he seen  
The homely beaming twining,  
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield,  
To bees that gather honey,  
He drives his team across the field,  
Where whistles are soft and sunny.  
The blackbird clucks behind his plow,  
The quail pipes loud and clearly;  
You orchard lads behind his bough  
The house he loves so dearly:  
The gray old barn, whose doors unfold  
His ample store in measure,  
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## Selected Tale.

### THE YOUNG ENVELOPE MAKERS.

CHRISTMAS came, Ruth and Fanny, the little  
envelope makers, decorated their home with holly  
and Christmas greens, though the poor chil-  
dren had little holiday joy in their hearts. Their  
father's bad conduct had thrown him out of work,  
and their mother was too ill to leave her bed.  
"Ruth," began Fanny, "I wish you would ask  
mother not to let us go to Sunday School any  
more."  
"Not let us go to Sunday School?" repeated  
Ruth, in astonishment. "But I like to go, Fan-  
ny."  
"So do I," replied Fanny, "at least I should  
if the girls at the factory did not jeer at us, and  
I think we can just as well read at home."  
"But we do not go to the Sunday School only  
to read. And how can we expect our father to  
miss us, Fanny, if we are ashamed to go and learn  
about him?"  
Fanny did not look satisfied. "I am always  
sleepy Sunday morning," she said, "and Jane  
Bell says her mother thinks it queer that she  
should be so tired, and she had better  
not go to Sunday School."  
"But our mother does not think so, and she  
said you was not to talk so much to Jane Bell,  
Fanny. I am sure I do not wish to stay away,"  
she added, "I should not be able to bear all  
they say to me, if I did."  
"Well," said Fanny, "I think it would be  
much better if you were to answer them some-  
times as I do; you would not tease your half so  
much."  
"But, Fanny," said Ruth, gently, you laugh  
with them, too, sometimes."  
"That is only when there is no harm. Some-  
times Alice Greeley says such queer things that I  
cannot help it. And if we are unkind, it looks  
bad. If we were proud and if it is wicked. But,  
Fanny," she added, "I don't think that Alice  
and the other girls that tease us are at all like  
the poor Publican. He was so sorry he dared not  
so much as to lift up his eyes to heaven, but  
he wrote on his breast and asked God to forgive  
him."  
Ruth looked a little puzzled. "I don't wish  
to be proud, I'm sure," she said, "because we  
are not. And if we are unkind, it looks bad. If  
we were proud and if it is wicked. But, Fan-  
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"There, Mary—now don't you think I  
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"Yes, you are, Edward, the very best  
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her sweet face, beaming with smiles, as a  
June day with sunshine.  
"Thank you, thank you, for the very  
flattering words. And now, dear, I want  
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"I'm anxious to see how you will look in  
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seems a piece of extravagance for me to  
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"No, it is not, either. You deserve the  
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you so many years, that it will be more  
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It was evident the lady was predisposed  
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loaf of the finest and best sort of bread to eat.  
She always enjoyed her loaf as much as the rest.  
But she had heard at the Sunday School that,  
by keeping her loaf every Sunday a few pieces  
of money, each child might, at the end of a  
few weeks, obtain a bible of her own, quite her  
own, and to keep for herself. At once she made  
up her mind to do so. Her parents were very  
kind, and they gave her the money. She was  
very happy, and she was very much loved  
by all who knew her.

### THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let valiant be the windy deep,  
Let soldiers praise their armor,  
But in my heart this I'll keep,  
The Independent Farmer:  
When first he rose, in robe of green,  
Unfolded his crimson lining,  
And round the cottage porch he seen  
The homely beaming twining,  
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield,  
To bees that gather honey,  
He drives his team across the field,  
Where whistles are soft and sunny.  
The blackbird clucks behind his plow,  
The quail pipes loud and clearly;  
You orchard lads behind his bough  
The house he loves so dearly:  
The gray old barn, whose doors unfold  
His ample store in measure,  
More rich than hoards of hoarded gold,  
A blessed, precious treasure;  
But when in the porch there stands  
His wife, the lovely chamber,  
The sweetest rose on all his lands:  
The Independent Farmer.



WHO IS GARIBOLDI? On account of his recent exploits in Italy, the reader may feel an interest to enquire. And it may be answered that he is not a mere soldier of fortune, but of a character that renders him worthy of the enigma. He was born in Nice in Piedmont, the chief city of a county of the same name, and delightfully situated on the Mediterranean, about equally distant between Genoa and Marseilles. Nice is also the birthplace of Mazzini. Seldom has one place been noted for the nativity of two contemporaries of so much patriotic zeal and ability. Their names are already known to fame, but it is yet too soon to know whether they will eventually be words of honor or of dishonor. It is not always that the best intentions are rewarded with equal success—not always that success perpetuates the best intentions. And only after the whole history of a man can be written throughout, will the application of his name to any of his successors upon the stage of life ever be made, with present certainty of the result and without some risk of future regret.

GIUSEPPE GARIBOLDI was originally a sailor, not a soldier. He is described as both mild and enthusiastic in his speech and personal appearance. His complexion is light, instead of dark, as prejudice has pictured him. So far from aiming at effect in dress, he is not sufficiently conscious of his garb to care for it, as well as in his devotion to the duty he owes his country, about as perhaps we may imagine a man of that uncomprehending bravery in battle, of that firmness of purpose which is without fear of opposition, and of all the energetic qualities of a leader in the field, that will better compare than his own with the heroic character of ancient Rome. And whatever acts for which he is responsible may be laid to his charge, and whatever views his adversaries may have entertained or expressed of his course of life, we venture the opinion, without intending to ensure or approve anything in relation to him in advance of what we know to be facts, that patriotism of itself, in a native of Italy, or of any other country, should not be regarded as an unpardonable offense.

How can the spirit of the old Roman, if it be inherited by any now living, look without painful emotions upon the belittlements of that whole country, and the present shrunken condition of its once great city, whose walls indeed are twelve miles in circuit, but which now encloses only about one-fourth part of the area occupied, rattling like a kernel withered in the shell. How can generosity of soul, in view of the effects of petty despotisms in that country—despotisms which have diminished over the fairest portion of the world for more than a thousand years, and crushed out the life of its prosperity—how can such a talent avoid making efforts to restore something of the grandeur of the imperial city when it rose, like the sun, to enliven the millions of a precincture fifty miles in circumference, and was the chief resource of the masters of the world—efforts to let the Rome of the Cæsars rise again, as the home and the pride of a people who should only be masters of themselves, in the free spirit of the ancient Republic.

In the course of his voyages as mate of a merchant vessel, GARIBOLDI became better acquainted with the degradation of his own country, and being informed while at Taganrog in Russia of the views of MAZZINI, he became also from that time a patriotic supporter of the cause of Italian freedom. But, like the present ruler of France, having taken a part in an unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Italy, then premature, because the sentiments of the people had not become as since generally favorable, GARIBOLDI retired in the first place to Barbary, and afterwards to South America where he was at first and for some time employed as a mariner. But subsequently having become distinguished for his services both by sea and on land, in the war between Monte Video and Rosas, he was promoted to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Republic of Monte Video. BROWN, the admiral of Rosas, thought he was one, on one occasion, to capture GARIBOLDI and his flotilla. Bearing down upon him, when aground in the river, with a vastly superior force, and disposing troops upon the land to prevent any escape—but all to no purpose; GARIBOLDI defended himself till his shot, and chain cable used as shot, were exhausted; and then, landing with his men, broke through the troops on shore—and not abandoning the wounded, brought off all his crews in safety to the city.

Whether in imitation of a great example or not, he appears to have served that Republic for the goodness of the cause, and not at least for pay. Refusing pay, he supported himself by teaching and such employment as he could find for the time which the duties of his office did not engross. Admiral BROWN, before he returned to England, paid to GARIBOLDI a complimentary visit, as to a gallant adversary. And Lord HOWES, the same that was British minister to the government of ROSAS, and therefore presumed to know something of the man, and not likely to speak too favorably of him since he had defeated the object of his Lordship's mission, could not sit in silence. It seems to have been the character of GARIBOLDI approved; and rose in his place in the House of Lords to bear testimony to the honorable and unselfish reputation of the man who had won a name above reproach.

But it was after this, and in the memorable campaign of the Roman Republicans, that GARIBOLDI gained his greatest distinction, unless indeed his dashing invasion of Lombardy in the present war, should prove to be greater. But whatever the merits of these recent exploits, we should wish to maintain that Rome was defended in that campaign as Rome might expect to be defended by those who gloried in the virtue of the name. The French Assembly had been received into sending the expedition under OUDINOT into Italy. On the 26th of April, 1859, the French fleet arrived, and the whole force was permitted to land without opposition, on the declaration of the French General, that it was intended "to respect the wishes of the Roman people," and "not to impose on that people a form of government to which it is opposed."

But as soon as landed the mask was thrown off. Was there ever more assumable perfidy? A battle-line invited to keep garriaged, with the French was surrounded and dispersed, and the commanding officer made prisoner. And OUDINOT immediately marched upon Rome with nearly his whole disposable force, amounting to 16,000, consisting of infantry, chasseurs, engineers, artillery and horse. For the defense of the city, the men in arms were only 8,100, men, unpermeated and undisciplined, in four brigades. But the hope of Rome was in GARIBOLDI and his legion. It was not disappointed. The attack was made on the 30th of April, and the gate defended by General GARIBOLDI, was the principal point of attack. The Romans were without artillery, but they charged the French in open field. The contest for the ground was obstinate, but the assailants were driven back. In retreating, they abandoned 300 men and

their officers, who surrendered to the Romans. The loss of the French was 1,000, killed or wounded and prisoners. The greatest number was 250. The French retreat was precipitate, and when it was likely to end in a route on the part of the Romans, the French General demanded a suspension of arms, which GARIBOLDI granted only under the instructions of the Triumvirate—who did not wish to exaggerate the French beyond what was unavoidable. Thus ended the attack of the 30th of April, when Italians, under the lead of GARIBOLDI, drove before them this formidable army of the best veterans in Europe.

Though ordered to enter Rome without delay, OUDINOT, after this defeat, only sought to take the city by a regular siege. This at least would be a work of time, and time was all the advantage that the Republicans could expect to gain; but to secure time for new events which might occur, was to them a victory. OUDINOT is afterwards reinforced to 35,000, and renews on Sunday an attack which he had pledged himself to defer till Monday following, the 4th of June, as the close of the armistice. Hostilities re-commenced, as the invasion had begun, in perfect. The siege was introduced and attended with memorable combats, in which the Italians and their leader in the fight, performed their parts with more than the modern skill and bravery which had then been exhibited on that Peninsula for many ages. It was just two months after the first attack by OUDINOT, but before its ammunition was exhausted, or before it was threatened and the country reduced, in addition to the annoyance of the besiegers, by the combined operation of forces from Spain, Naples, and Austria, that the Eternal City was surrendered. Then the Triumvirate resigned—and the constituent Roman Assembly decreed the discontinuance of a defense which had become impossible.

Thus ended the longest and most eventful siege of Rome. Its political importance in history comes from the sentiment of union in Italy, which the defense of common principles has solemnly consecrated. The sentiment is "One Italy with Rome for Capital, and Republican form of government." But what became of GARIBOLDI? He did not submit to the fate that might await him in Rome. He marched out of the city with upwards of 3000 volunteer followers, to whom he promised in his proclamation, "nothing but long marches, vigils, dangers, hunger and death." His object was to reach Venice, which still held out. But they must pass through States occupied by Austrian troops. And when at length they were surrounded by their Austrian enemies, GARIBOLDI was officially assured that all would be allowed to return to their homes if they would lay down their arms. And this offer would have been accepted, had it not been for the perfidious exception of some Frenchmen, which it was manifest that the Austrians intended should be made. GARIBOLDI would not consent that these Frenchmen should be sent back to Rome to die an ignominious death. The attempt to break through the lines of the enemy was accordingly made in three divisions. GARIBOLDI's division and one other succeeded—and after uniting again, they were both disbanded. A remnant in small boats endeavored to reach Venice, but they were captured, or sunk, or dispersed, by Austrian vessels of war or by the winds; and GARIBOLDI and his most devoted wife who was his companion in all his campaigns, again landed on the shore they were seeking to escape. Here, in the malaria of the marshes, his wife fell sick with a fever, and soon after died in the villa of Count GUICCIARDI, from which he then crossed over to Genoa without being recognized by his enemies on the way.

Such is a brief view of the public history of the man, prior to the outbreak of the present war in Italy, and the best we are able at present to give in answer to the question with which this outline is commenced. Gen. GARIBOLDI is not a publicist or a politician, but a General in the old Roman sense of the word, which the old Romans used, to express the office of leader in the field. He is an enthusiastic patriot, and his followers are volunteers in the same service. He is sure of their co-operation because they become one with him in enthusiasm. And though he would use force as a means of good, yet only against those who would use it for evil. Like benevolent warriors in an age of chivalry, he seems to have dedicated his sword and his life, to the service of the distressed, the protection of the friendless, the emancipation of captives, and the chastisement of oppressors.

THE election for member of Congress from the Eastern District of this State took place on Wednesday last, and resulted in the election of CHICKENFROTHER ROBINSON, the American Republican candidate, by a majority of 718. We are indebted to the Providence Journal for the following returns—

	June 22.	June 23.	June 24.	June 25.	June 26.
Providence,	1433	1480	20	1477	1228
N. Providence,	227	275	254	186	118
Smithfield,	324	241	374	181	44
Concord,	108	106	487	79	185
Newport,	206	253	288	203	145
Middleton,	41	48	49	83	4
Tiverton,	88	128	170	67	50
Little Compton,	74	8	131	6	52
Warren,	79	28	38	60	17
Barrington,	115	47	9	141	49
Westerly,	69	40	96	30	28
Woonsocket,	32	32	59	17	32
Fall River,	68	165	121	108	59

LAND SALES.—A lot on Callender Avenue, containing about 6300 feet, has been purchased by Robert M. Simmons, of William T. Tilley, for \$278.95.

A lot in Division street, containing about 2761 feet of land, with an old house, belonging to Mary G. Potter, was purchased at auction for \$760, by Milton Hall.

The estate of William Glennon, deceased, situated on Washington Square, has been sold at auction to Thomas Galvin, Jr., for \$2,240.

A lot near the Fowler House, containing about 1000 feet of land, belonging to Isaac Fish, of Fall River, has been sold to Thomas S. Peckham, of Middletown, for \$1200.

Joseph Sherman and Samuel Brown, have sold a lot on Third street, containing about 3000 of land, to Benjamin S. Caswell, for \$230.

This Providence Conference at East Greenwich will hold their annual examination on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next. The Faculty of this institution is composed of persons highly fitted for their positions, and we learn that since Mr. Talbot has assumed the position of Principal, the Seminary has attained a rank not heretofore enjoyed. The Fall Term commenced on the 9th of August.

COMPARATIVELY speaking, there are but few among us who realize in its fullest extent, the emotions that are frequently called forth in the breasts of those who, severed from the associations of their earlier days, have taken up their abode among strangers, and are separated for a time from relatives and friends. None but those who have been thus situated, are aware how deeply this attachment for youthful associations exists, or how easily it is called into requisition, and we are confident that there are many Newporters, residents of other places, whose hearts would leap for joy at the prospect of meeting on this (to them) hallowed ground some of their individual relatives and friends; and with how much solicitation they would watch a prospect of, at the same time, meeting many of their former associates; and doubtless feelings akin to these have been experienced by many of our citizens, and they, too, have felt anxious, not only on their account, but desirous that their friends might be gratified. Hence from the moment the subject of a re-union of Newporters was first agitated, we have felt anxious that some tangible starting point, some nucleus might be formed, around which all who felt friendly to the cause, might rally, in order to insure its success. We now have the satisfaction of saying to all who feel interested in the matter, (and who does not) that a move has been made that ensures the success of the proposed re-union on the 22d of August.

At a meeting of the City Council on Tuesday evening last, an appropriation of \$1000 was made, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The committee held a meeting on Wednesday, and it was decided to invite the Artillery Company, Masons, Odd Fellows, Fire Wards, Marine Society, Mechanics Association, Sons of Temperance, Historical Society, Redwood Library, Philharmonic Society, Musical Institute, and the several Fire Companies, to send one delegate each to meet and co-operate with said committee on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, when measures will be taken for the adoption of a programme for the re-union, and in our next we hope to be able to present the arrangements in full to our readers.

As the matter is now placed beyond a doubt of its being brought to a successful issue, we are pleased to inform the absent ones of the fact, and now say to them—do not fail to be here. Every Newporter who may be here will add to the interest of the occasion, and we anticipate at least one day of social enjoyment, such as was never known in this good old city on any previous occasion.

The committee so far appointed is—  
From City Council—His Honor the Mayor, Chairman; R. J. Taylor, Esq., President of the Common Council, Secretary; Aldermen J. C. Ailman, and William C. Townsend; Councilmen John C. Stoddard, Thomas Coggeshall, and William S. Cranston, Jr.  
From Artillery Company—Col. Charles W. Turner.  
From Historical Society—William G. Hammond.

We learn with pleasure that the work on the Redwood Library is rapidly drawing to a close, and that on the 6th of the coming month it will be opened to the public for the first time. At present it is closed to visitors, to facilitate the work of the Librarian and his assistants, now busily engaged in arranging the books on the shelves, but when the details are all completed (and this will be the case at the close of the approaching week) the proprietors, citizens generally, and visitors who may be in Newport at the time, will be invited to inspect the library for two days; on which occasion no books will be taken from the shelves, but on the following day, the 7th, the Librarian will be happy to wait on all who are entitled to the privileges of the institution.

For the benefit of visitorsjourning at Newport, we will state that persons having a temporary residence in the city, can enjoy all the privileges of the library and reading room on the payment of five dollars, which ticket will admit the holder's family to the reading room and secure to him or her the privilege of taking out books on a footing with stockholders.

The new books are already very numerous, the Board is constantly adding to these, and the tables in the reading room will be supplied with the leading newspapers of the day, and the best periodicals, foreign and domestic. The room itself is a very beautiful one, and we have reason to be proud of the edifice and its rich stores of literature and works of art.

We learn that those who are interested in the welfare of the Thames Street Methodist Church are desirous of building a new edifice, their present accommodations being too limited for the increasing growth of the society in that section of the city. A meeting, to consider the subject, will be held at the Marlboro street Church on Monday evening, which will be addressed by Dr. HAYES, of Boston, and Friend TILLYNGSTON, of New Bedford, a native of Newport, and one who by his philanthropic deeds has won a name which may well be envied by those who, with larger means, possess not the nobleness of mind of Mr. T.

NEW YORK is a dirty place generally, and owing to a vacancy in the office of City Inspector it has become worse than usual. About a week ago the office was filled and the Inspector commenced the performance of his duties, and here is the first week's result—Removed 2,267 loads of manure, 5,130 loads of dirt and rubbish, 6,579 loads of ashes—a total of 13,986 loads. The amount paid to sweepers was \$1,784 31 1-2; dirt and manure cartmen, \$1,477 73 1-2; ash cartmen, \$1,630 22; total paid all, \$4,891 \$4.

A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last by BENJAMIN MARSH, JR. upon the body of HENRY G. SMITH, which was found on the shore at the south end of the harbor. He was a soldier belonging to the Company at Fort Adams, and as we noticed last week, was drowned by jumping from a boat and attempting to swim to the shore. Verdict, accidental drowning.

THE amount necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon has been secured, but in consequence of the neglected condition of the place, the Association will continue to receive subscriptions until a sufficient sum shall be in hand to pay for it that state which the admirers of WASHINGTON would like to see.

THE Newport Artillery, Col. TURNER, have voted to accept the invitation recently tendered by a Committee of the City Council of Providence to visit that city on the approaching National anniversary.

BARNES'S museum, which for years has stood as a landmark at the head of the New York I. O., is to give way to the march of improvement, and to be removed to 14th street.

THE FOURTH IN BRISTOL.—At the town meeting in Bristol, Wednesday, an appropriation of \$100 was made for the celebration of fourth of July.

THE dog catchers of New York have killed during the past week 1,476 animals, at a cost to the city of \$730.

WE are much gratified to learn that the Factory on the Point has been leased for a term of years, and will soon be in full operation, managed by Mr. F. S. KIMBALL, from Pawtucket, under the name of the Newport Steam Manufacturing Company, for the spinning of warp for the making of Spool Thread. This will give employment to some twenty or thirty individuals, and we hail it as one of the best signs of the times, and extend to Mr. KIMBALL our right hand of welcome, and wish him all success in his enterprise; in fact we deem him one of the nobles of the land, as any man is, who finds employment for others.

THE bark Merlin arrived at New Bedford on Sunday, having been absent a few days short of three years, with 2030 bbls. of sperm oil, worth at present prices \$90,000, which is considered an excellent voyage. The Merlin is commanded by Capt. JOHN S. DENOIS, of this city, who was accompanied by his wife during the whole voyage.

COMMUNICATION between this city and New York by the shore line, is now fully established, the steamer Golden Gate having commenced running to and from East Greenwich twice a day. As this season is an experiment, we hope sufficient encouragement will be extended to guarantee a continuation hereafter.

THE New York Fire Department are having prepared for their annual parade, a banner which will cost \$1500, and on which the artist has been engaged a year.

TILLEY has received the pictorial Brother Jonathan for the 4th of July. It is filled with spirited illustrations of the scenes of the Revolution and descriptive remarks.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED. Study of words, by Rev. CHASTANT French, Prof. of Divinity, King's College, London.  
BLACKMAN and MASON of New York, have recently issued the above with other volumes from the pen of this popular writer. French has become a favorite with the American public and these lectures must have a wide circulation in this country. The author has looked upon men and countries. Our countrymen do not always go abroad like the butterfly to gather sweets, and it is seldom we meet with sketches of travel so just and attractive in their style and at the same time so just and discriminating in their estimate of the character of individuals or of nations.

SUNSHINE PICTURES FROM COPELANDER TO VENICE, by Henry W. Field, Sheldon & Co., New York. This is an appropriate title to a charming book of travels. The reader is told in the preface, that the title was chosen to indicate the cheerful light in which the traveler has looked upon men and countries. Our countrymen do not always go abroad like the butterfly to gather sweets, and it is seldom we meet with sketches of travel so just and attractive in their style and at the same time so just and discriminating in their estimate of the character of individuals or of nations.

THE BIBLE IN THE LAMEN, by Dr. PRINCE—Sheldon & Co. A pleasant memorial of C. N. Right, who visited the Levant as an agent of the American Bible Society. He was a ripe scholar, a warm-hearted friend, and a faithful and devoted laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. The story of his successful attempt to circulate the word of God in the Chinese, among the Russians and the Turks, will be read with deep interest. In the midst of his usefulness he was called away while laboring in Diarbekir, AMSTED, Dec. 6, 1856 in the thirty-second year of his age.

THE TRUMPET OF HEADS AND TAILS WISE AND WAGGERS.—Appleton & Co., N. Y. We commend this attractive volume to all editors of papers and magazines, and all makers of books in general. So many state jokes are now going the rounds that it will be refreshing to read the spicy and witty articles from the witty and wise across the water. Our readers may expect a blast long and loud at no distant day from Appleton's Tin Trumpet.

COUNTERTOP, by the author of Charles A. Webster, Mather & Brother, Boston. W. A. Barber, New York. This is a 251 page full of useful lessons and moral precepts.

THE ATLANTIC FERRY.—Twenty-two steamships arrived at Boston and Quebec, during the month of May, from Europe. Twenty-one steamships in thirty-one days. Almost as many went the other way. It is only one year since the little Cork steamer, SYRUS, the first to cross the Atlantic, made her appearance off the Battery. She was eighteen days in making the passage. Now it is accomplished in nine days. The arrival of the SYRUS produced a sensation throughout the country. Now the arrival of twenty-two steamers in one month scarcely excites a remark.

GLASS INSULATORS.—The houses which were recently struck by lightning at Bartlettville, R. I., had rods with glass insulators. A gentleman who has paid great attention to the subject of electricity and the protection of dwellings, informs us that he has known a large number of instances where rods with glass insulators have proved wholly worthless in protecting the building. And notwithstanding the glass insulators, had the recommendation of Franklin, later developments and experiences prove them to be inefficient if not positively dangerous. Woonsocket Patriot.

SCHOONER LOST.—On Friday night 17th, about 12 o'clock, the schooner Cape May, of Barnstable, Briggs captain, went ashore near Watch Hill. She first struck on Muscle Bar, but was got off and ran ashore midway between Nappa Tree Point and Watch Hill. She was bound for coal and had no freight. The vessel will probably prove a total loss. Five eights of her were owned by the captain, which was insured.—Narragansett Weekly.

A CRUELTY.—A Land that is a Biped.—Mr. Nathan Steward of Bloomfield has a lamb that walks and runs about on two legs. He had his hind legs frozen off last Winter, and now runs about on his front feet with as much ease and precision as the other limbs of the flock on all four. He is fat and in nice condition, and his body is thrust forward so as to balance. Somerset Telegraph.

MAXMOTH BOARD.—There is a board, at T. C. Merrill's, 180 Commercial street, Boston, just brought from California, that measures six feet and seven inches across. It is of redwood, and was seen in Mendocino, one hundred and fifty miles north of San Francisco. Mr. Asa Simpson, formerly of Brunswick, Me. It was contributed to a fair in San Francisco.

QUINCE.—There will be a very light crop of this fine fruit in this vicinity the present season. In some districts the trees did not blossom. In other parts the fruit is predicted not more than one third of the usual crop. Last year the fruit was very abundant in Massachusetts.—Boston Transcript.

ADVISED from Sebastopol state that 28 vessels—brigs, schooners, and lately one corvette of 18 guns—have been successfully raised. The 28 vessels 15 have been raised whole, and with the hulls in very fair condition; the others were broken to pieces.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—To carry through a single mail from St. Louis to San Francisco requires the use of 180 stations, 161 changes of horses, and 716 horses. The total number of horses required on the route is about 1,800.

The good credit of the United States was shown this week in the bids for Treasury Notes. Five millions of dollars were wanted; twenty millions were bid for at from five to six per cent.

It is rumored that Recorder Barnard, of New York, will shortly leave to the hymenial altar the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John Anderson, the millionaire tobaccoist.

THE FOURTH IN BRISTOL.—At the town meeting in Bristol, Wednesday, an appropriation of \$100 was made for the celebration of fourth of July.

THE dog catchers of New York have killed during the past week 1,476 animals, at a cost to the city of \$730.

City Council.

NEWPORT, JUNE 21, 1859.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor Mayor Cranston and Aldermen J. G. Albro, Powell, Ailman, Townsend and S. S. Albro. Report of Committee on Gas and Lamps, stating that the Newport Gas Light Company agree to light the lanterns upon the same terms as last year.

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas and Lamps, be authorized to make a contract with the Gas Light Company, to light the City Lanterns for another year, at the expiration of contract on the same terms as last year. Passed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas and Lamps, be authorized to make a contract with the Gas Light Company, to light the City Lanterns for another year, at the expiration of contract on the same terms as last year. Passed.

Ordinance in regard to Assessment and collecting of Taxes. Passed.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be directed to deposit the funds of the City at the Traders Bank, Newport, and that the various Comptrollers, and that the various Comptrollers, be and they are hereby directed to make and keep their deposits at said Bank; said ordinances as it was last year. Passed.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer of this city, give bond to the city as the law directs, in the sum of Fifty thousand dollars, with Abraham T. Peckham and Samuel T. Hopkins as sureties. Passed.

Resolved, That William J. H. Ailman, collector of Taxes for the city of Newport, collect with sufficient sureties to the City Treasurer of the city of Newport, to the satisfaction of the Mayor and City Treasurer, in the sum of Fifty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the trust of collecting the City Taxes, and paying the same into the City Treasury of said city, which by an ordinance made and passed by the City Council of said city of Newport, on the 21st day of June, 1859, was ordered to be assessed, collected and paid into the City Treasury of said city, and for the faithful performance of the trust of collecting and paying as aforesaid all other said City Taxes, that may be ordered or by law is required to be assessed and collected during the municipal year. Passed.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to grade, pave, re-set the gutters, and place suitable gutters in the following streets, to-wit: Spring street, from where the last repairs terminated to Spring street, and further to grade, re-set the curbstones, and place suitable gutters in Spring street, from Fair to Bowery streets. And further, to grade, curb, and place suitable gutters in Bridge street, from Thames street to Washington street. And further, to shape and place a paved gutter in the center of Gridley street. And further, to grade, curb and place suitable gutters in Young street. And further, to repair Broad street by filling in the center with stone. And further, to grade, curb and place suitable gutters in a plank walk on the north side of said street, from Farewell to Spruce streets. Passed.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Ailman, and Townsend with such others as the Common Council may add, be a Committee to make arrangements for the gathering of the Sons of Rhode Island in this city, in August next, and that said Committee and they are hereby instructed to act in conjunction with such committees as may be appointed by various associations in the city for said purpose; and that the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from the Treasury toward defraying the expenses of said gathering. Passed.

The petition of Daniel B. Fearing and the communication of Robert H. Ives offering to deed a certain strip of land extending from Dixon's Lane to the Cliff was taken up.

After discussion the petition of Daniel B. Fearing for extending Dixon's Lane to his land, was granted.

It was voted to lay the communication of Robert H. Ives upon the table.

Memorial of E. P. Allan and others for removal of Watch House. Referred to Aldermen Ailman and S. S. Albro to report at next meeting.

Resolution in regard to Printing, and communication from E. A. Pratt & Co.; concurred in, and Aldermen Ailman appointed on the part of this Board.

Finance Report No. 1 recommending bills amounting to \$31.30 said to be paid from City Treasury. Granted.

Resolution in regard to 4th of July. Concurred in.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present—R. J. Taylor, President, Messrs. Simmons, G. A. Simmons, Coggeshall, Bush, P. J. Simmons, Underwood, Chaffee, Cranston, Jr., and Burdick.

Resolved, That a joint special committee of two on the part of the Common Council, and such others as the Board of Aldermen may appoint, be and hereby is constituted to receive bids or proposals for the execution of the entire work of printing and stationery for the year, at the lowest and most favorable terms, and to report the same to the City Council at its early a period as practicable, with the views and recommendations of said committee in the premises. Passed, and Messrs. Philip Simmons and Underwood appointed on the part of this Board.

Communication from E. A. Pratt & Co., relative to City Printing, concurred in.

Report of Committee on Gas and Lamps, relative to lighting streets for the ensuing year.—Concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Committee on Gas and Lamps to contract for lighting the streets. Concurred in.

Resolution relative to removal of Lamp Post at Edward King's gate to Golden Hill street.—Concurred in.

Report of Committee to arrange with some Bank. Concurred in.

Resolution directing City Treasurer to deposit funds, draw checks, &c., on Traders Bank.—Concurred in.

A Board invited the Board of Aldermen to meet in convention, to transact such business as may legally come before them. Adjourned.

After the separation, this Board reassembled. Resolution directing the City Treasurer to give bond. Concurred in.

Resolution relative to the 22d of August, concurred in, and Messrs. J. Taylor, Stoddard, Coggeshall, and Cranston, Jr., appointed on the part of this Board; and at large, Messrs. Wm. C. Simmons and Philip Rider.

Resolution relative to repairs of sundry streets. Concurred in.

Report of Committee on Highways. Concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, relative to a tax. Concurred in.

Ordinance for the assessment and collection of a tax. Concurred in.

Report No. 1 of Committee on Finance; concurred in.

Petition of Erasmus P. Allan relative to the watch house, concurred in, and Messrs. Philip Simmons, Bush and Burdick appointed on the part of this Board.

Resolved, That the City Marshal cause the bells to be rung and a national salute fired on the approaching anniversary of American Independence. Passed.

Adjourned to July 5th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

IN CONVENTION.—His Honor, the Mayor presiding.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool 11th instant, arrived at New York Tuesday evening. She brings seven days late news. The Kangaroo, from Liverpool 8th, via Queenstown 9th, arrived at New York same date.

The Queen delivered her opening speech to the Parliament on the 7th. She regrets the existence of the war, and declares a strict and impartial neutrality. She recommends the re-opening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. A warm discussion has taken place in the House of Commons in relation to action of government on the reform question, which was adjourned to the 11th.

Kassuth was to leave England on the 7th, with 300 Hungarians.

The Presidents of both branches of the Legislature of Germany, have declared in favor of making war against Napoleon. A circular from Prince Gortschakoff to the envoys of Russia at the general courts of Germany, declares that if Germany aids Austria the political equilibrium, resulting from treaties by which the German confederation is constituted, will be destroyed.

A vote of want of confidence in the new British Ministry has been carried in the House of Commons by vote of 323 to 310. The Ministry were reported to be resigning.

Another great battle was fought on the 4th at the Bridge of Magenta. According to the French accounts, 7000 prisoners were taken by the allies, and 15,000 of the Austrians were killed or wounded. The official Austrian report states that they have lost in killed and wounded 4000 to 5000 men and the enemy at least half as many again.

At Marignano, a battle had been fought lasting nine hours. The Austrians lost 1300 killed and 1200 taken prisoners.

The Austrian account is quite contradictory to the above. A despatch from Vienna states that a desperate combat took place on the 4th, and that the Austrians were victorious, driving the French back over the Ticino. The London Times publishes a summary of official news received at Vienna up to midnight of the 6th, which states that the battle was not decisive, and that the loss on both sides was very heavy. The Austrians lost four generals, and five staff officers were wounded. The London Advertiser says that it is rumored that the British Minister at Vienna announces that there has been an Austrian victory.

The Austrians are at Lodi, upon which point the allies are advancing. Both parties were making preparations for another conflict.

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